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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

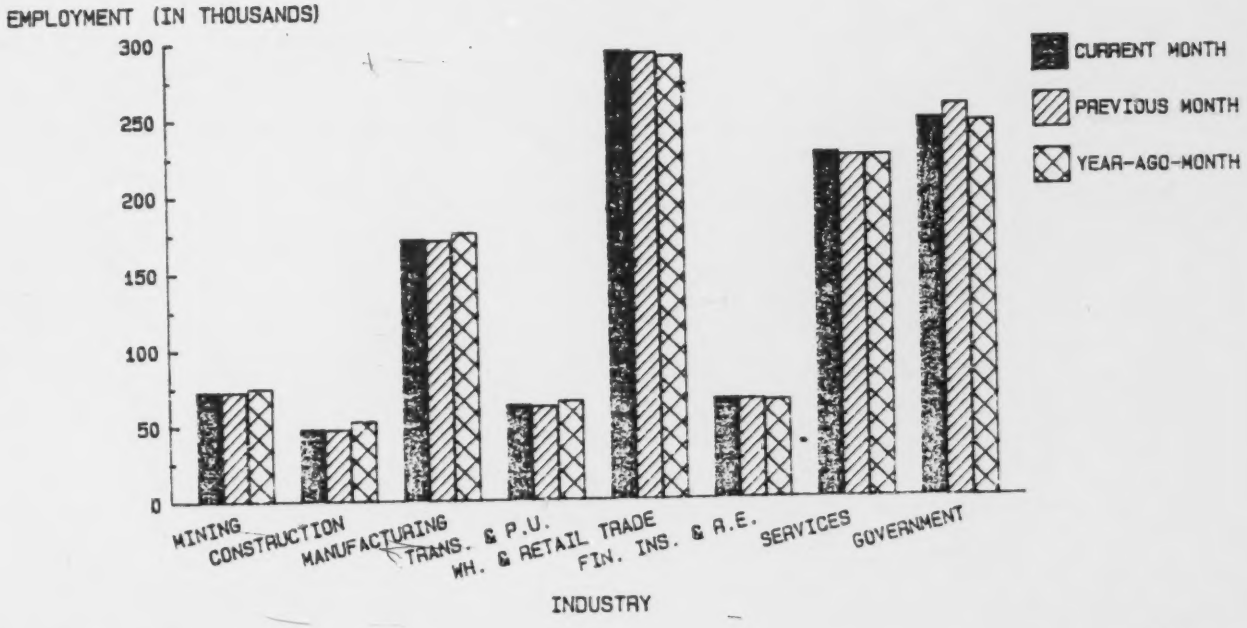
JULY 1985
(June Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment reached 1,469,500 statewide in June, a gain of 14,300 over the revised estimate of 1,455,200 for May. Over half of the increase was attributed to the increased agricultural activity commonly associated with the wheat harvest. Unemployment also increased during the latest 30-day period, reaching 112,900 in in June. The increase in joblessness can be traced to the influx of students and recent graduates in the school year. These changes in labor force components resulted in a rise in the percent of unemployment to 7.1 from 6.9 in May. Year-ago comparisons showed total employment declining by 1,800 from June, 1984, while unemployment increased by 1,000 during this same 12-month period.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
JUNE, 1985



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STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates increased in thirty-nine counties and both of the two large metropolitan areas in June over the estimates for May. The rates declined in 30 counties and remained unchanged in the remaining eight. Statewide unemployment increased in June, climbing to 7.1 percent from 6.9 percent in May. At the National level, the most often quoted seasonally adjusted jobless rate stood at 7.3 percent for the fifth consecutive month.

Since June of last year, comparison of statistics show that the unemployment rates increased in 35 counties, declined in 40, and were unchanged in 2 counties. The statewide unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.1 percent from the same month last year.

The unemployment rate was higher in both the Oklahoma City and Tulsa metropolitan areas. In the Oklahoma County metro area, the unemployment rate increased to 6.1 percent in June compared to 5.7 percent in May and 5.4 percent a year ago. The 7.0 percent recorded in the Tulsa MSA was slightly higher than the 6.8 percent rate of May, but was less than the 7.5 percent rate registered in June, 1984.

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS DECLINE

For only the second time in the past 25 years, nonfarm wage and salary payrolls declined over the May-June estimation period. The last time this occurred was in June, 1982. Historically, job gains in service, trade, and agriculture will more than offset the seasonal employment drop in education and school related activities. Seven, of the eight major industry divisions recorded gains from their previous months total. Increases of 2,200 in service and 1,200 in trade highlighting the monthly gains. Both of these increases were primarily due to seasonal factors. Smaller additions occurred in mining, construction. manufacturing, transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate.

June nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 2,900 from the corresponding 1984 month. Four of the major industry divisions advanced over the 12 month period under review, while four declined. The largest decline was in construction where 4,600 jobs were lost followed closely by manufacturing with a 3,600 drop. Mining and transportation-public-utilities were also on the negative side of the ledger, but to a lesser degree on the plus side, wholesale-retail trade was in the forefront with a gain of 3,500 during the past year. Retail trade reflected the total increase, while wholesale trade employment retreated slightly. Service employment was up 2,300, while government recorded an increase of 2,100 positions centered exclusively in federal and local government. Finally, finance-insurance real estate had 1,300 more employees this June than a year ago.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Oklahoma's insured unemployment for the week ending June 22, 1985, was 26,439, which was a modest over-the-month decrease of 659 claimants than were reported unemployed during a comparable week in May. This was 5,952, or 29 percent more than the number of insured unemployed reported during a comparable month a year earlier, however, when the number was 20,487.

Of the 26,439 insured jobless, 16,470 (62 percent) were male and 9,969 (38 percent) were female, a ratio slightly changed from the 64 percent male and 36 percent female insured unemployed reported the previous month. Though some men appeared to be reentering the labor force, some women were apparently added to the roster of job losers. Duration of unemployment appeared to have shortened for some job losers during June as number in each of the time categories was down slightly from the number reported in each category the previous month. Over the month, the number of insured jobless for a period of less than five weeks decreased 179 to 8,475; for a period of 5-14 weeks, the decreased was 235 to 10,580; and for unemployment for the period of 15 weeks or over, the decrease was 245 to 7,384.

Distribution of the insured unemployed by industry in which the previously employed reflected some expected seasonal changes. In contract construction, a decrease of 444 below the number reported a month earlier was a drop of 1.2 percentage points from 17.6 to 16. 4 percent of the total insured unemployed. Unemployment in wholesale and retail trade was slightly changed, recording a decline of 153, or a percentage decline of 1.2 points over the month. In mining,however, continued unemployment increased them 3,291 in May to 3,360 in June, an over-the-month percentage increase of 0.6 points to 12.7 percent of the total. Unemployment in manufacturing industries declined 77 over the month, but increased as a proportion of the total to equal 22.6 percent in June. Insured unemployment in services industries also increased 247 over the month, a percentage increase of 1.3 to equal 19.6 percent of the total.

Over-the-month changes in occupational attachment classifications of the insured unemployed were small. In two occupational groups, no percentage changes occurred. Insured unemployment in structural work occupations decreased 435 from a May level of 5,703 to 5,268, the largest change, which lowered the structural work occupations, decreased 435 from a May level of 5,703 to 5,268, the largest change, which lowered the structural work share of unemployment from 21.0 to 19.0 percent of the total. Professional-technical-management occupations reflected increased unemployment of 161 to 3,760, or 14.2 percent of the total. Unemployment in clerical and service occupations did not change its proportion over the month, representing 17.4 and 8.0 percent respectively for May and June, though the numerical decreases were 90 and 76, respectively.

Finally, unemployment in the miscellaneous occupations decreased 90, though the proportion of the total increased from 17.0 to 17.9 percent over the month. Unemployment in other occupational groups remained below 8.0 percent of the total,except for bench work occupations, which increased its May proportion of 7.5 percent to 8.0 percent in June.

OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Oklahoma factories worked an average of 41.3 hours per week at $9.85 per hour or an average weekly wage of $406.81 during the survey week in June. This represented a modest hourly gain of $1.77 per hour more than the average weekly wage for a comparable week during May. The average length of the workweek remained virtually unchanged over the month and was quite close to the average length of a year earlier. The average hourly wage increase was nine cents greater over the month and 20 cents more than a year earlier. Those employed in durable goods experienced no measurable increase in average weekly hours, though the average hourly increase in earnings pushed the average weekly wage up $4.67 above the previous month's level.

Of the individual manufacturing industries reported on the Hours and Earnings Table in this publication, the strongest over-the-month increase in average weekly earnings was reported for stone, clay, and glass products; the greatest over-the month decline was the average weekly earnings in fabricated metal products.

Five nonmanufacturing industries are also surveyed and included on the Hours and earning Table. The average weekly wage for those employed in oil and gas extraction and in construction employment was, on the average, less in June than it was in May. In public utilities, in wholesale trade, and in retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places), the average weekly salaries were greater than they were in wholesale trade. The increase in weekly wages in wholesale trade was modest, but the average weekly wage increase in retail trade was $6.16 more during June than during the comparable May survey week.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	July 1985p	June 1985r	July 1984r	June Jul 85	Jun Jul 85	July Jul 85
Total Labor Force+	1562.8	1585.6	1562.9	-1.4	-22.8	-0.1
Unemployment	106.6	115.3	111.2	-7.5	-8.7	-4.6
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.3	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate(Seas. Adj.)						
Total Employment	1456.2	1470.3	1451.7	-1.0	-14.1	4.5
Agriculture	55.1	62.6	55.6	-12.0	-7.5	-0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	179.9	178.8	189.8	0.6	1.1	-9.9
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.2	0	0	200	0.2	0.2
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total*	1180.4	1192.9	1185.2	-1.0	-12.5	-4.8
Manufacturing	169.9	172.0	175.1	-1.2	-2.1	-5.6
Durable Goods	106.7	107.3	111.2	-0.6	-0.6	-4.5
Lumber & Wood Products	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9	0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.2	11.1	11.1	0.9	0.1	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.9	4.0	4.3	-2.5	-0.1	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	16.6	16.6	17.9	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.9	9.1	9.3	-2.2	-0.2	-0.4
Machinery Exc. Electrical	35.8	36.3	36.8	-1.4	-0.5	-1.0
Construction & Related Mach	13.4	13.6	13.9	-1.5	-0.2	-0.5
Oil Field Machinery	8.4	8.5	9.3	-1.2	-0.1	-0.9
General Industrial Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.4	11.5	12.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.6
Transportation Equipment	18.5	18.7	19.8	-1.1	-0.2	-1.3
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.8	11.9	12.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4
Aircraft & Parts	6.2	6.3	7.1	-1.6	-0.1	-0.9
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	63.2	64.7	64.3	-2.3	-1.5	-1.1
Food & Kindred Products	14.4	14.8	14.7	-2.7	-0.4	-0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Product	8.9	9.3	8.3	-4.3	-0.4	0.6
Paper & Allied Products	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Printing and Publishing	12.0	11.7	11.6	2.6	0.3	0.4
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.7	6.4	6.2	4.7	0.3	0.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.6	7.7	8.8	-1.3	-0.1	-1.2
Petroleum Refining	7.1	7.2	8.2	-1.4	-0.1	-1.1
Rubber and Misc. Plastics Prod	10.9	11.8	12.0	-7.6	-0.9	-1.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.3	7.3	7.6	-13.7	-1.0	-1.3
Mining	73.1	72.9	75.0	0.3	0.2	-1.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	70.2	70.1	72.0	0.1	0.1	-1.8
Construction	49.5	48.9	53.0	1.2	0.6	-3.5
Heavy Construction Contractor	10.1	10.3	11.2	-1.9	-0.2	-1.1
Transp. & Public Utilities	64.1	63.7	65.3	-0.9	-0.6	-2.2
Transportation	32.8	33.0	34.0	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	16.6	16.7	17.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.9
Communications & Electric, GA	30.3	30.7	31.3	-1.3	-0.4	-1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	292.0	294.0	289.2	-0.7	-2.0	2.8
Wholesale Trade	69.4	69.8	69.8	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4
Retail Trade	222.6	224.2	219.4	-0.7	-1.6	3.2
General Merchandise Stores	29.4	29.7	29.5	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1
Department Stores	12.6	12.8	12.7	-1.6	-0.2	-0.1
Food Stores	37.6	37.5	37.7	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Auto Dealers & Service Sta	27.3	27.1	26.7	0.7	0.2	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.5	14.5	14.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.4	66.4	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Banking	21.7	21.8	22.4	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Services	223.9	225.9	223.2	-0.9	-2.0	0.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.3	11.9	12.3	3.4	0.4	0.0
Personal Services	11.4	11.7	11.5	-2.6	-0.3	-0.1
Health Services	70.5	70.3	70.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Hospitals	28.3	28.3	29.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Total Government	242.5	249.1	238.5	-2.6	-6.6	4.0
Federal Government	51.9	51.5	49.8	0.8	0.4	2.1
State and Local Government	190.6	197.6	188.7	-3.5	-7.0	1.9
State Government	64.8	66.8	66.1	-3.0	-2.0	-1.3
Local Government	125.8	130.8	122.6	-3.8	-5.0	3.2

+ Based on place-of-residence concept.

*These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1986 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full time and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
JUNE 1985

INDUSTRY GROUP	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVE. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE 1985P	MAY 1985R	JUNE 1984R	JUNE 1985P	MAY 1985R	JUNE 1984R	JUNE 1985P	MAY 1985R	JUNE 1984R
MANUFACTURING	$406.81	$405.04	$395.65	41.3	41.5	41.0	$9.85	$9.76	$9.65
DURABLE GOODS	434.18	429.51	412.41	42.4	42.4	41.7	10.24	10.13	9.89
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	461.44	445.59	441.94	44.8	43.6	43.2	10.30	10.22	10.23
FABRICATED METALS	379.49	389.64	379.14	40.2	40.8	40.9	9.44	9.55	9.27
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	374.26	371.90	383.64	39.9	40.6	41.7	9.38	9.16	9.20
MACHINERY, EXC ELECTIRCAL	420.39	421.67	405.06	43.7	44.2	43.0	9.62	9.54	9.42
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	449.36	446.64	421.89	43.5	42.7	41.2	10.33	10.46	10.24
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	417.49	405.41	385.11	41.5	41.2	41.1	10.06	9.84	9.37
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	548.47	540.47	499.03	41.9	41.8	39.7	13.09	12.93	12.57
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	425.15	419.04	441.10	42.6	43.2	45.9	9.98	9.70	9.61
NONDURABLE GOODS	359.35	360.08	364.72	39.5	39.7	39.6	9.11	9.07	9.21
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	333.90	319.95	317.97	42.0	40.5	40.3	7.95	7.90	7.89
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	172.08	182.63	174.47	36.0	37.5	35.9	4.78	4.87	4.86
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	418.14	397.18	411.16	40.4	40.2	41.7	10.35	9.88	9.86
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	387.53	392.51	366.27	40.2	41.1	38.8	9.64	9.55	9.44
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	409.36	412.93	391.79	41.1	41.5	38.6	9.96	9.95	10.15
PETROLEUM REFINING	503.86	509.98	524.55	38.2	38.9	40.6	13.19	13.11	12.92
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	460.40	463.03	438.04	42.2	43.6	42.2	10.91	10.62	10.38
CONSTRUCTION	400.40	411.32	433.94	36.6	36.4	38.3	10.94	11.30	11.33
PUBLIC UTILITIES									
WHOLESALE TRADE	355.15	353.33	356.00	39.2	38.7	40.0	9.06	9.13	8.90
RETAIL TRADE*	199.08	192.82	206.30	31.6	31.0	33.6	6.30	6.22	6.14

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

P - Preliminary *R - Revised.* *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JUNE 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUN 85	MAY 85	JUN 84
U.S.	107,819,000	8,753,000	116,572,000	7.5	7.0	7.4
OKLAHOMA	1,469,500	112,900	1,582,400	7.1	6.9	7.1
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	8,580	700	9,280	7.5	7.4	8.8
2 ALFALFA	3,480	140	3,620	3.9	3.4	3.6
3 ATOKA	4,930	580	5,510	10.5	10.8	10.4
4 BEAVER	3,600	110	3,710	3.0	3.5	3.1
5 BECKHAM	9,260	820	10,080	8.1	8.1	10.4
6 BLAINE	5,890	450	6,340	7.1	7.5	7.2
7 BRYAN	13,720	1,320	15,040	8.8	9.0	7.9
8 CADDO	13,630	1,480	15,110	9.8	10.1	8.9
9 CANADIAN	33,075	1,725	34,800	5.0	5.1	4.9
10 CARTER	21,275	1,600	22,875	7.0	6.8	8.0
11 CHEROKEE	14,690	1,650	16,340	10.1	8.7	9.6
12 CHOCTAW	4,990	750	5,740	13.1	13.0	11.6
13 CIMARRON	1,680	100	1,780	5.6	6.0	4.9
14 CLEVELAND	75,850	3,925	79,775	4.9	4.9	4.7
15 COAL	2,060	280	2,340	12.0	11.8	15.0
16 COMANCHE	40,600	2,250	42,850	5.3	4.9	5.8
17 COTTON	2,530	130	2,660	4.9	4.7	4.9
18 CRAIG	8,070	550	8,620	6.4	6.0	5.9
19 CREEK	30,900	2,600	33,500	7.8	7.6	7.6
20 CUSTER	14,810	960	15,770	6.1	5.7	5.9
21 DELAWARE	10,830	930	11,760	7.9	7.6	7.1
22 DEWEY	3,200	200	3,400	5.9	6.6	6.7

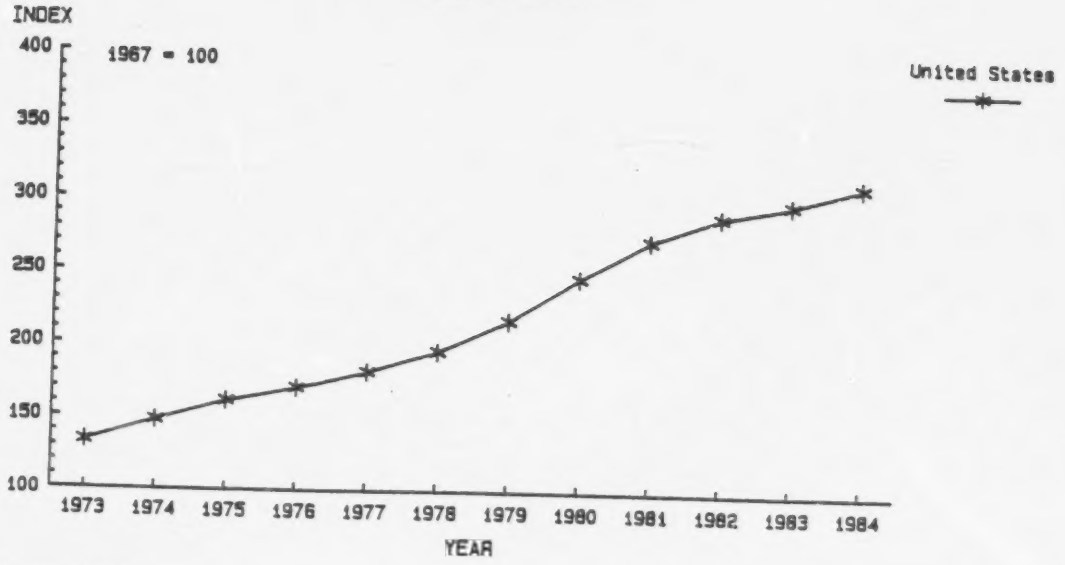
COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUN 85	MAY 85	JUN 84
23 ELLIS	2,880	220	3,100	7.1	7.3	8.5
24 GARFIELD	29,200	2,125	31,325	6.8	7.2	6.2
25 GARVIN	11,680	890	12,570	7.1	7.1	7.2
26 GRADY	19,340	1,920	21,260	9.0	8.4	9.6
27 GRANT	3,040	120	3,160	3.8	4.3	4.1
28 GREER	3,200	160	3,360	4.8	5.1	6.3
29 HARMON	2,020	160	2,180	7.3	7.2	5.0
30 HARPER	1,760	130	1,890	6.9	7.4	4.8
31 HASKELL	4,440	800	5,240	15.3	14.4	12.4
32 HUGHES	4,750	850	5,600	15.2	15.0	15.3
33 JACKSON	11,190	830	12,020	6.9	6.9	6.6
34 JEFFERSON	3,590	280	3,870	7.2	7.3	8.6
35 JOHNSTON	4,180	350	4,530	7.7	7.5	7.6
36 KAY	24,525	1,900	26,425	7.2	7.0	6.5
37 KINGFISHER	7,870	370	8,240	4.5	5.2	5.1
38 KIOWA	5,650	430	6,080	7.1	7.0	6.3
39 LATIMER	3,200	910	4,110	22.1	17.2	13.8
40 LEFLORE	12,220	1,810	14,030	12.9	12.9	12.4
41 LINCOLN	10,570	1,260	11,830	10.7	10.9	8.8
42 LOGAN	14,960	840	15,800	5.3	5.0	5.5
43 LOVE	2,320	240	2,560	9.4	9.3	8.4
44 MCCLAIN	11,430	640	12,070	5.3	5.7	4.9
45 MCCURTAIN	13,620	1,570	15,190	10.3	10.4	10.6
46 MCINTOSH	6,020	670	6,690	10.0	9.2	10.8
47 MAJOR	4,140	320	4,460	7.2	7.1	5.7

	COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUN 85	MAY 85	JUN 84
48	MARSHALL	4,420	310	4,730	6.6	6.2	6.8
49	MAYES	15,950	1,570	17,520	9.0	8.8	9.9
50	MURRAY	5,550	460	6,010	7.7	7.9	8.3
51	MUSKOGEE	28,800	3,275	32,075	10.2	9.8	10.9
52	NOBLE	5,590	310	5,900	5.3	5.7	5.9
53	NOWATA	4,110	430	4,540	9.5	9.5	10.2
54	OKFUSKEE	4,030	500	4,530	11.0	10.9	9.9
55	OKLAHOMA	312,400	21,625	334,025	6.5	6.0	5.6
56	OKMULGEE	12,000	1,350	13,350	10.1	10.5	11.5
57	OSAGE	19,975	1,150	21,125	5.4	4.7	6.0
58	OTTAWA	12,375	1,425	13,800	10.3	9.6	10.4
59	PAWNEE	6,070	610	6,680	9.1	8.6	10.0
60	PAYNE	30,700	1,450	32,150	4.5	4.2	4.8
61	PITTSBURG	12,550	2,250	14,800	15.2	14.1	13.1
62	PONTOTOC	16,130	1,130	17,260	6.5	6.1	5.5
63	POTTAWATOMIE	30,425	2,050	32,475	6.3	6.4	6.3
64	PUSHMATAHA	2,850	450	3,300	13.6	14.7	15.4
65	ROGER MILLS	2,630	170	2,800	6.1	4.9	6.3
66	ROGERS	24,560	2,020	26,580	7.6	7.4	7.5
67	SEMINOLE	11,080	1,390	12,470	11.1	10.6	9.5
68	SEQUOYAH	15,000	1,440	16,440	8.8	8.8	7.8
69	STEPHENS	20,470	1,420	21,890	6.5	7.4	7.7
70	TEXAS	8,600	340	8,940	3.8	4.4	3.6
71	TILLMAN	4,570	400	4,970	8.0	7.5	9.1
72	TULSA	240,975	18,300	259,275	7.1	6.9	7.8

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUN 85	MAY 85	JUN 84
73 WAGONER	22,050	1,220	23,270	5.2	5.2	6.1
74 WASHINGTON	24,840	1,110	25,950	4.3	4.5	4.4
75 WASHITA	7,310	540	7,850	6.9	7.1	8.0
76 WOODS	6,190	170	6,360	2.7	3.3	3.2
77 WOODWARD	11,920	960	12,880	7.5	8.4	8.0
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	478,100	30,800	508,900	6.1	5.7	5.4
TULSA MSA	338,500	25,300	363,800	7.0	6.8	7.5
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS						
A. NORTHWEST	39,800	2,200	42,000	5.2		
B. SOUTHWEST	56,100	4,100	60,200	6.8		
C. NORTH CENTRA	83,700	5,800	89,500	6.5		
D. SOUTH CENTRA	116,200	8,500	124,700	6.8		
E. CENTRAL	371,100	24,500	395,600	6.2		
F. TULSA	291,900	22,000	313,900	7.0		
G. EAST CENTRAL	97,600	8,100	105,700	7.7		
H. SOUTHERN	86,300	7,200	93,500	7.7		
I. NORTHEAST	100,700	8,000	108,700	7.4		
J. EASTERN	107,100	10,300	117,400	8.8		
K. SOUTHEAST	53,900	8,600	62,500	13.8		
L. CLEVELAND	65,200	3,600	68,800	5.2		

**These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and include all 77 Counties.*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



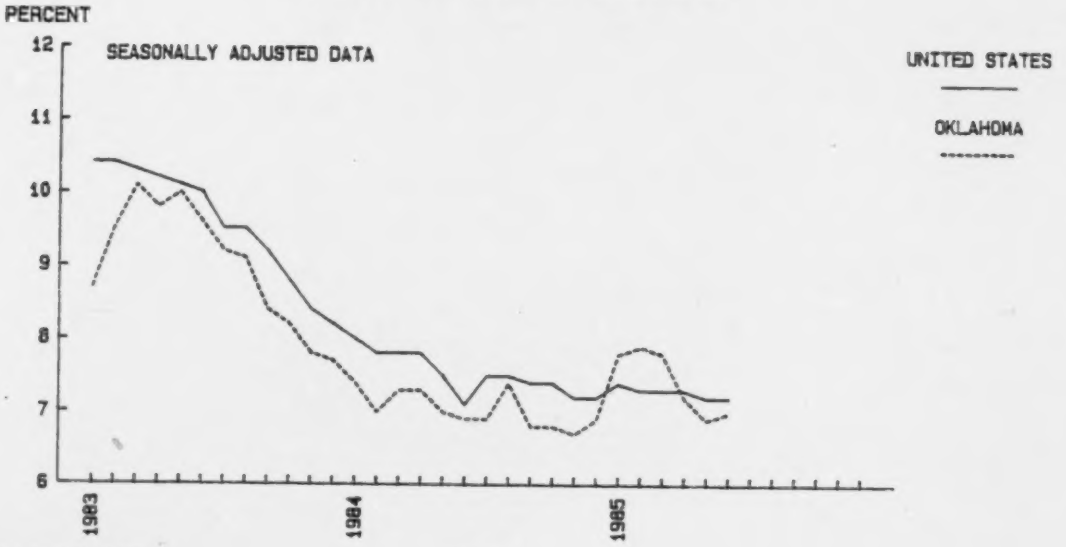
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	ANNUAL INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1984	MONTH 1985	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7		4.1	0.3
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0		4.2	0.4
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5		4.2	0.5
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3		4.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3		4.0	0.0
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5		4.0	0.1

The Consumer price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices, call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1983-1985

MONTH	1983 UNADJ. U.S.	1983 UNADJ. OK	1983 ADJ. U.S.	1983 ADJ. OK	1984 UNADJ. U.S.	1984 UNADJ. OK	1984 ADJ. U.S.	1984 ADJ. OK	1985 UNADJ. U.S.	1985 UNADJ. OK	1985 ADJ. U.S.	1985 ADJ. OK	MONTH
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9					JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4					AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8					SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.